

THE DAILY COMMONWEALTH.

Vol. 12.

FRANKFORT KENTUCKY, JANUARY 10 1863.

No. 64.

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH
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in advance.

WM. E. HUGHES, State Printer.

THE WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH, a large mammoth sheet, is published every Tuesday morning at TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in advance.
Our terms for advertising, either in the Tri-Weekly or Weekly Commonwealth, will be liberal as in any of the newspapers published in the west.

SETTLEMENTS!!

Everybody wants to make out their bills, and everybody can save a vast amount of labor by having nicely

PRINTED BILL HEADS.

THE

COMMONWEALTH OFFICE JOB ROOMS

Turn out that class of Printing in the highest style
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August 8, 1860.

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Price—50cts. per quire.
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Price—75cts. per quire.
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Orders from a distance for any of the above named Books or Blanks will be promptly attended to when accompanied by the Cash; and if desired to be forwarded by mail, the postage will be pre-paid upon the condition that it be refunded by the person ordering the article to be sent by mail.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.
We are prepared to execute all kinds of Book, Pamphlet, and Job Work,
in the neatest and best style, on short notice, and as low as any office will do similar work.

LAWYER'S BRIEFS
Printed in the very best and neatest manner, and on moderate terms.

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Clerks, Sheriffs, and all other kinds of Blanks, printed on short notice and moderate terms.

PHOENIX HOTEL,
(Corner of Main and Mulberry Streets)
Lexington, Kentucky.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has leased this old and well known Hotel, in the city of Lexington, and that he has taken charge of the same.

The House has recently undergone a thorough renovation; the rooms are newly and neatly furnished; and still further improvements will be made to render it in all respects worthy of public patronage, and an agreeable home to those who may avail themselves of its privileges.

Intending to devote his own time and attention to the business, and to surround himself with competent assistants, together with faithful, polite and attentive servants, he gives the assurance to the public that no efforts on his part shall be wanting to make the old Phoenix in all respects worthy of its reputation in its palmy days.

Professions, &c., are too easily and too frequently to be of much value unless accompanied by corresponding acts, and he, therefore, only asks that the public may test the sincerity of his pledges by giving him a call. They will always find him ready to minister to their comforts in the best manner in his power.

C. T. WORLEY.
Lexington, Jan. 10, 1862—w&twtm.

Frankfort Commonwealth copy to amount \$5, and charge Lex. Observer and Reporter.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.
PERSONS indebted to the estate of T. D. CANAL, deceased, are requested to call at the Farmers Bank and pay their notes. Otherwise it will be necessary to put these claims in a train for collection by law.

J. B. TEMPLE,
P. SWIGERT,
April 13—w&twtm. Ex're of T. D. Carnal.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
WE HAVE ON HAND THE LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT OF CIGARS AND TOBACCO EVER BROUGHT TO THIS CITY. A box of fine cigars makes a handsome Christmas or New Year's gift. Call and get them at [dec21] GRAY & TODD'S.

J. W. FINNELL.
FINNELL & CHAMBERS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
OFFICE—West Side Scott St. bet. Third & Fourth
Street.
COVINGTON, KENTUCKY.
February 22, 1860-tf.

JAMES A. HARPER,
Auctioneer and Commission Merchant,
Main Street between Broadway and Hill Street,
LEXINGTON, KY.

HAVING secured the services of a competent Auctioneer, I am now fully prepared to give prompt attention to all Sales of Stock, Real Estate or Personal Property, either in the city or country.

N. B.—Consignments of all kinds solicited.

January 1862.

J. H. KINKEAD,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
GALLATIN, MO.

PRACTICES in the Circuit and other Courts of Daviess, and the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties.

Office up stairs in the Gallatin Sun Office.

May 6, 1857-tf.

LYSANDER HORD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

PRACTICES in the Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and Franklin Circuit Court. Any business committed to him shall be faithfully and promptly attended to. His office is on St. Clair street, near the Branch Bank of Kentucky, where he may generally be found.

Frankfort, Jan. 12, 1859-tf.

JAMES SPEED..... W. M. F. BARRET.

SPEED & BARRET,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

HAVE associated with them SAMUEL B. SMITH, of the late firm of Bullett & Smith, in the practice of the law, under the firm of SPEED, BARRET & SMITH, and will attend the Court of Appeals, Federal Court at Louisville, and all the Courts held in Louisville. [Jan. 17, '62-tf*]

Notice to Trespassers.

WE, the undersigned, forbid hunting, shooting, game, and cutting trees upon our premises. The law will be enforced against all who do.

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THOMAS ELLIOTT, JOSEPH PARRENT, F. M. YATES,
JEPHTH. D. PARENT, WM. T. READING, F. M. YATES,
DR. J. R. HAWKINS, A. B. ROAD, WM. T. READING,
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THE COMMONWEALTH.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 10, 1863.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE.

FRIDAY, JAN. 9, 1863.

The Senate met at 10 o'clock, and was opened with prayer by the Rev. John S. Hays, of the Presbyterian Church.

The journal of yesterday was read by the clerk.

A PETITION

Was presented by Mr. FIELD, and appropriately referred.

FEDERAL RELATIONS.

Mr. ANTHONY was added to the committee on Federal Relations.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. M. P. MARSHALL offered the following resolutions, which were adopted, viz:

Resolved, That so much of the recent message of the Governor as relates to the depredations of the predatory bands who have infested our State, be referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

That so much as relates to the finances of the State be referred to the committee on Finance.

That so much as relates to military affairs be referred to the committee on Military Affairs.

That so much as relates to agriculture and the mechanical arts be referred to the committee on Agriculture and Manufactures.

That so much as relates to the Penitentiary be referred to the committee on the Penitentiary.

That so much as relates to the position of Kentucky throughout the present unfortunate national strife, as well as that which relates to the President's Emancipation Proclamation, be referred to the committee on Federal Relations.

LEAVES.

Leave was given to bring in the following bills, which were appropriately referred,

Mr. BAKER—To charter Germania Lodge I. O. O. F., at Covington, Ky.

Mr. McHENRY—To amend the Revised Statutes in relation to runaway slaves.

Mr. FIELD—For the benefit of Dr. Samuel M. Benison.

Mr. GROVER—For the benefit of Ifowar-Todd, late sheriff of Owen county.

Mr. GOODLUE—To allow certain officers, elected at the last August election, who have not given bond and qualified, to do so.

Same—To authorize county judges to appoint administrators and guardians in certain cases.

A MESSAGE FROM THE H. C.

Was received by Mr. FINNELL, announcing the passage of a H. R. bill to amend the charter of the Covington and Cincinnati Bridge company: said bill was taken up by the Senate and referred to the Judiciary committee.

A MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR

Was received by Mr. WICKLIFFE, Secretary of State, announcing his approval of a bill, passed at the August session, in relation to the salaries of the Adjutant and Quarter-master Generals.

And then the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, January 9th, 1863.

Prayer by the Rev. DANIEL STEVENSON, of the Methodist church.

The journal of yesterday was read.

NEW MEMBERS.

Mr. J. C. SAYRES, elected to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Gen. G. Clay Smith, from the county of Kenton; and JOHN HUMPHRIES, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of John W. Gaines, from the county of Trigg, appeared, and having taken the oath prescribed by the Constitution, took their seats.

PETITIONS

Were presented by Messrs. FINNELL, GABBERT, RAY, DESHA, and POINDEXTER.

BILLS REPORTED.

Mr. FINNELL—A bill to amend an act, entitled, an act to charter the Covington and Cincinnati Bridge Company: passed.

Mr. POINDEXTER—To amend the jury laws: referred to the committee on Judiciary.

LEAVE TO BRING IN BILLS.

Leave was given to bring in the following bills, which were appropriately referred:

Mr. HUSTON—To change the law in regard to the powers of county judges to change time of holding quarterly courts.

Mr. McARLAND—To amend charter of Deposit Bank of Owensboro'.

Mr. BUSH—To authorize the Hancock county court to increase the county levy.

Mr. SPARKS—To amend the charter of the Crab Orchard and Lawrenceburg turnpike road company.

Mr. MARTIN—For the benefit of Uriah G. Berry, of Livingston county.

Mr. TURNER—To amend the 44th section Civil Code of Practice.

Mr. ROBERTS—For the benefit of the former sheriff of Owen county.

Mr. J. B. COCHRAN—For the benefit of Lewis H. Gruber, of Shelby county.

Same—for the benefit of the sureties of John S. Roberts, former sheriff of Shelby county.

Same—Concerning the estate of Edmund Bain, free man of color.

Mr. HENRY—For the benefit of the late sheriff of Simpson county.

Mr. UNDERWOOD—To change the time of holding the quarterly courts of Warren county.

Mr. R. J. BROWNE—To legalize the appointment of patrols by the Washington county court.

Mr. VANWINKLE—For the benefit of common school commissioners and trustees, in Wayne county.

Same—for the benefit of common school No. 11, in Wayne county.

Same—for the benefit of Isaac Gastineau, late sheriff of Pulaski county.

Same—for the benefit of J. W. Sallee, late sheriff of Pulaski county.

Same—for the benefit of W. D. Black.

Mr. HEADY—To amend section 460, chapter 111, of the Civil Code of Practice.

Mr. WOLFE—To amend the 6th and 10th sections of chapter 42, of the Revised Statutes.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. CLEVELAND offered the following resolutions, which were adopted, viz:

Resolved, That so much of said message as relates to the subject of Common Schools, be referred to the committee on Ways and Means.

Resolved, That so much of said message as relates to the subject of Common Schools, be referred to the committee on Education.

Resolved, That so much of said message as refers to the State Prison, he referred to the committee on the Penitentiary.

Resolved, That so much of said message as relates to the militia, be referred to the committee on Military Affairs.

Resolved, That so much of said message as relates to a donation of land, by Congress, for the establishment of an agricultural school, be referred to the committee on Education.

Resolved, That the Speaker of the House be requested to invite the ministers of the gospel, resident in Frankfort, to open the House, each morning, with prayer.

Mr. ALLEN offered the following resolution, which was adopted, viz:

Resolved, That the portion of the Governor's message, recommending the "raising of State forces to protect our borders from raid and invasion," be referred to the committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. ALLEN offered the following joint resolution, which was referred to the committee on Military Affairs, viz:

Resolved, by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

That the President of the United States be requested to restore Col. John H. McHenry, Jr., to his former position in the army of the Nation; and that he be urged to attend to his rapid promotion.

Resolved further, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the President by the Governor in his mercy forgive them and bring them back to a sense of right.

WC of the Border States are truly in a bad condition—between the upper and nether mill-stones—but still contending for the right, we will trust in God to strengthen us and keep us from all harm.

And now, my dear son, with one last injunction I will close this letter, the last perhaps I shall ever write to the Colonel of the gallant 17th Regiment Kentucky Volunteers. Never despair. Never give up your country. Never turn traitor or rebel. Those in power do you great injustice, but, thank God, they are not your country. Their rule will be short, and the good and the wise will yet do you justice.

May God bless you and save you and our country, is the prayer of your affectionate father,

JOHN H. McHENRY.

3. Resolved, That the loyal people of the United States intend to put down this wicked rebellion at the cost of whatever of blood and treasure it may require, but at the same time they intend to preserve, inviolate, that sacred instrument, the Constitution of the United States, and leave no precedent for any one in after life to take from them any of their rights.

4. Resolved, That slavery in the United States is peculiarly and exclusively a State institution, the control of which has never been given to the General Government; and any State, now, or at any time hereafter, shall be held in down, that has heretofore emancipated her slaves, may again, in her organic law, incorporate said institution, and again foster and protect slavery without the consent of the general Government.

5. Resolved, That the Union and the Constitution must and shall be maintained.

Mr. UNDERWOOD offered the following resolutions, which were adopted, viz:

INAUGURAL OF GOVERNOR SEYMOUR.

ALBANY, Jan. 1, 1863.

The inauguration of Gov. Seymour took place in the Assembly Chamber of the State Capitol to day at eleven o'clock, in the presence of a large and distinguished assemblage. Many of the Seymour clubs and other Democratic organizations from different parts of the State, were represented, and a number of the leading representatives of the party were present. The crowd filled the chamber and the rotunda of the Capitol, and covered the park in front of the building. Among the delegated bodies in attendance was a committee from the Young Men's Democratic Union Association of New York City, consisting of Messrs. William E. Frost, M. L. Harris, William C. Rhodes, Benjamin Ray, Daniel Young, R. Bradford, J. D. Hunt, Gideon J. Tucker and John McKeon. So large a gathering had not been witnessed at the inauguration of a Governor of this State, for many years.

The oath of office was administered to Governor Seymour and Lieutenant Governor Jones, by Secretary of State Ballard, and when the requirements of the Constitution had been complied with, Governor Morgan, who appeared at the Speaker's desk in company with Governor Seymour, spoke as follows:

We omit Morgan's speech.

At the conclusion of Gov. Morgan's address, which was warmly applauded, Gov. Seymour spoke as follows:

I have solemnly sworn to support the Constitution of the United States, with all its grants, restrictions and guarantees, and I shall support it.

I have also sworn to support the Constitution of the State of New York, with all its powers and rights, and I shall uphold it.

I have sworn to support the duties of the office of Governor of the State, and with your aid they shall be faithfully performed.

These constitutions and laws are meant for the guidance of our official conduct, and for your protection and welfare.

The first law recorded for my observation is that declaring that "it shall be the duty of the Governor to maintain and defend the sovereignty and jurisdiction of the State."

The most strict injunction of the Constitution is that the Governor shall take care that the laws "are faithfully executed," and so help me God they shall be.

He would not dwell on the present occasion, on our national affairs.

Our position as a State has been happily alluded to by my predecessor. My views on the subject will be laid before the Legislature.

While knowing that his position gave him little control over national affairs, he (Seymour) yet ventured to trust that before the end of his term of service the country would be again great, glorious and united, as it once was.

It is said that the Cincinnati gamblers, who won \$5,639 from Major L. N. Cook, the defaulting Paymaster, have agreed to pay over that amount to the Government, and upon that condition they are to be released from custody.

And now that you are dismissed, what are you going to do? Join the Confederate army? By no means. Come home. A private station is now a post of honor. You will be welcomed with gratitude for what you have done, and will, I sincerely believe, command the respect of every loyal man in Kentucky. Prove to the world that you have acted on principle, as I know you have, and all will be well. I believe it is Campbell who has some beautiful lines applicable to your case—

"Be hushed my dark spirit, for wisdom demands."

When the faint and the feeble deplore,

Be strong as the rock of the ocean, that steams

Through perils of chance and the scowl of disaster."

By the front still unaltered, the conning slate,

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THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 10, 1863.

The Governor's Message is before our readers, and we presume there are few in this State who will not approve its positions. The variety of topics necessarily discussed makes the document of considerable length, but their importance well deserves its perusal. The war, its purposes, and the incidental affairs, as well as the measures of the Government in connection with it, is treated in the message, and its suggestions will doubtless be followed up by the Legislature. Our people have suffered from the march of armies, from the destruction of property, and wanton depredations to an extent inconceivable to localities remote from the theatre of war and the progress of armies. It is a duty the Legislature owes to our people to investigate the losses suffered by individuals, and the violations of our laws, so as to have an official record of the facts, that just claims may be prepared for settlement, open violations of law prevented hereafter. There are losses which, perhaps, the Government will not feel bound to make good, some of which the State may consider herself bound, hereafter, in reason and justice, to assume. It is hard that individuals should be ruined in a cause which should be a common burden.

The abolition programme of the war is condemned as it deserves; and in this he speaks the universal sentiment of this State. It will be followed up by the Legislature. Kentucky can make no compromise with either of the factions whose mutual hate and revenge would destroy our country.

That was a bloody and perilous battle at Murfreesboro. A less resolute general than Rosecrans would have given it up and retreated; but he has never been beaten, and does not intend to be, and he had an army worthy of its general. The rebels can't whip that army under Rosecrans, and they had as well not try it. We had a strong faith in it and its leader. He has never been beaten, and does not admit the possibility in his calculations. He had another advantage, for which he and his country may be duly thankful. He was remote from Washington, its jealousies and apprehensions, and could manage his own business, in a great degree, his own way. If he had been on the Potomac, he would have been trotted all round the compass, and landed in front of Washington. Give our generals and our armies what they want, and let them alone, and they will all do better, if they don't all do as well as Rosecrans.

Brownson, the noted editor of a Catholic review, was, at the late elections, a candidate for Congress, and a radical abolitionist. He was defeated, badly beaten, and is not in a good humor about it. He is not in a good humor with the administration. The President's plan of compensated emancipation he considers a mortgage on the revenue of the free States to the slave States. The proclamation, Brownson says, the courts will declare null and void: he thought so when it was first suggested, and the more he reflects upon it, the more he is satisfied that it is a nullity. He treats the President with no great courtesy; but concludes, if our republican institutions will not give us great men for Presidents, we must put up with small ones.

The dynasty at Washington has the misfortune to please nobody; and ought by this time to be out of conceit of itself.

Sumner has got the pen with which Lincoln wrote the proclamation, and has sent it to Boston to be worshipped. There are the usual number of natural fools in Boston, and, in addition, a host of learned tools, who are the worst species of all the genus of fools. Sumner is at the head of the class.

In our paper of Wednesday we expressed the fear that our young and gallant friend, Lieut. Lewis Franklin Todd, of the 15th Regiment Kentucky Volunteers, had been killed at the battle of Murfreesboro; but we are now happy to say that we have seen a dispatch from a gentleman of character and standing, in Nashville, to the friends of Lieut. Todd in this city, in which he states that he has reliable information that he is not killed, but severely though not dangerously wounded. We have also seen a dispatch from a gentleman in the army, to Adjutant General Finnell, in which it is stated that the gentleman who sent the dispatch "had reliable information that Lieut. Frank Todd, of the 15th Regiment Kentucky Volunteers, is only slightly wounded."

We hope and believe this is true, and are rejoiced that this brave and gallant young officer may yet be spared to his country and his widowed mother, who has twice, once after the Perryville battle and then after the Murfreesboro battle, had the painful fact forced upon her that he was dead.

Later intelligence assures us of the fact that Lieut. Todd was wounded and taken prisoner by the rebels.

We regret to learn that Dr. Otho Miller, the representative from the counties of Cumberland and Clinton is compelled to keep his room on account of sickness. We hope it will not be long before we see him in his seat in the House of Representatives.

There was nothing of very special importance in our telegraphic news of yesterday.

Refugee Georgians.

The Louisville Journal, of January 7th, says: Nine gentlemen, all residents of Whitfield county, North Georgia, arrived in this city last evening, having fled from rebel oppression. They crossed the Tennessee river, at a point near the mouth of the Hiawassees, and from thence crossed the mountains into Kentucky. They give a fearful account of the state of affairs in the South. The reign of terror is complete, and they assure us that it is worth as much as a man's life to withhold his sympathies from the rebellion.

The actual necessities of life are beyond the reach of families in ordinary circumstances, as the bill of current prices will indicate. These gentlemen inform us that pork is selling in North Georgia at 30c. per pound, salt at \$1.75 per pound, corn at \$2 to \$3 per bushel, wheat at \$6 per bushel, sugar at 75c. per pound, shoes at \$10 per pair, and boots at \$75, eggs at \$1 per dozen, chickens \$1 each, and other articles in proportion. The scarcity of salt is so great that many persons make use of the dirt in their smoke-houses, which has been saturated with salt, extracting the saline matter from it, where-with to cure their meats. There is also great suffering in the rebel army, and the Augusta Chronicle asserted recently that a body of 2,600 troops marched into Richmond without shoes. Commissions have been appointed in some districts to take an account of the amount of corn and other produce in the possession of the residents, who are not permitted in any case to hold more than is necessary for their subsistence until the next crop shall have matured, and if a family should be found to be tinctured with loyalty to the Federal Government, all their means of subsistence are seized and confiscated. These refugees, in their flight from rebel oppression, traveled in the by-ways night and day, sometimes paying guides as much as thirty dollars for their services a single night.

A GOOD EXAMPLE.—We learn by letter from Nashville that General Rosecrans has issued an order to the effect that "the resignation of Second Lieutenant Clark, of the Seventeenth Indiana Volunteers, having been twice tendered when the regiment was on the eve of marching in the face of the enemy, is accepted for the benefit of the service. The sum of \$90 is stopped against his pay by sentence of a court-martial for absence without leave."

Major General John Love, of the Indiana Legion, which was organized for the protection of the Southern border of the State against rebel guerrillas, has resigned, having been convinced that his services are no longer required.

The selling rate for gold has been advanced by the Louisville bankers to 35 and 36 per cent. premium, and the buying price from 33 to 34 per cent.

Auditor's Statement of the Financial Condition of the State.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, KENTUCKY,
FRANKFORT, January 1, 1863.]

To His Excellency,
JAMES F. ROBINSON,
Governor of Kentucky:

State—Enclosed find statement showing the condition of the Treasury on the 10th day of October, 1862; exhibiting the exact state of the Revenue Proper, Sinking Fund Proper, School Fund Proper, Military Fund and Enrolled Militia Fund; the estimated Receipts and Expenditures for the year 1863; State Debt and Assets; also a statement marked B, showing the total valuation of Tax on the several counties in the State for 1862, excepting the counties of Floyd, Fulton, Letcher, Perry, and Pike, from which no returns have been received, and in making up the statement the valuation for 1861 in those counties is taken.

Respectfully,
GRANT GREEN, Auditor.

The total amount in the Treasury on the 10th of October, 1862, was \$459,705 30

Which amount is divided among the several funds as follows, viz:
Revenue proper.....\$58,980 79
Sinking Fund Proper.....200,776 50
School Fund Proper.....140,843 82
Military Fund.....58,327 08
Enrolled Militia Fund.....780 11

Total.....\$459,705 30

REVENUE PROPER.

The total receipts for the year ending 10th October, 1862, amounted to.....\$558,937 99

To which add balance remaining in the Treasury on the 10th October, 1861.....7,153 10

Making.....\$560,091 09

The total expenses for the same time amounted to.....507,110 30

Leaving a balance in the Treasury on the 10th of October, 1862, of.....\$58,980 79

Debts due and outstanding, 10th October, 1862, amounted to.....\$10,390 71

Making a total of.....\$69,371 53

The amount of debts due by revenue proper 10th October, 1862, was.....476,667 32

Leaving a balance in favor of the revenue proper, on that day, of.....\$392,704 21

Total amount of receipts for the year ending 10th October, 1862, estimated at.....\$633,234 72

To which add balance in the Treasury on 10th Oct., 1862.....58,980 79

Making a total of.....\$692,215 51

Total amount of expenses for 1863 estimated at.....\$87,089 00

Leaving a deficit for 1863 of.....\$194,873 49

SINKING FUND PROPER.

The total receipts for the year ending 10th Oct., 1862, was.....\$165,585 96

To which add balance in Treasury on 10th Oct., 1862.....69,993 01

Making a total of.....\$235,578 97

The total expenses for the year 1862 amounted to.....\$335,507 52

Leaving a deficit for 1863 of.....\$335,507 52

STATEMENT OF EXPENSES FOR THE YEAR 1862.

SOMETHING FOR THE TIMES!!
A NECESSITY IN EVERY HOUSEHOLD.
JOHNS & CROSLEY'S

AMERICAN CEMENT GLUE.

THE STRONGEST GLUE IN THE WORLD.
THE CHEAPEST GLUE IN THE WORLD.
THE MOST DURABLE GLUE IN THE WORLD.
THE ONLY RELIABLE GLUE IN THE WORLD.
THE BEST GLUE IN THE WORLD.

AMERICAN CEMENT GLUE

is the only article of the kind ever produced which

WILL WITHSTAND WATER.

IT WILL MEND WOOD,

Save your broken Furniture.

IT WILL MEND LEATHER,

Mend your Harness, Straps, Belts, Boots, &c.

IT WILL MEND GLASS,

Save the pieces of that expensive Cut Glass Bottle.

IT WILL MEND IVORY,

Don't throw away that broken Ivory Fan, it is easily repaired.

IT WILL MEND CHINA,

Your broken China Cups and Saucers can be made as good as new.

IT WILL MEND MARBLE,

That piece knocked out of your Marble Mantle can be put in as strong as ever.

IT WILL MEND PORCELAIN,

No matter if that broken Pitcher did not cost but a shilling; a shilling saved is a shilling earned.

IT WILL MEND ALABASTER,

That costly Alabaster Vase is broken and you can't match it; mend it; it will never show when put together.

It will Mend Bone, Coral, Lava, and in fact everything but Metals.

Any article cemented with AMERICAN CEMENT GLUE will not show where it is mended.

EXTRACTS.

"Every housekeeper should have a supply of Johns & Crosley's American Cement Glue."—*N. Y. Times*.

"It is so convenient to have in the house."—*N. Y. Express*.

"It is always ready; this commends it to everybody."—*Independent*.

"We have tried it, and find it as useful in our house as water."—*Wilkes' Spirit of the Times*.

ECONOMY IS WEALTH.

\$10 per year saved in every family by One Bottle

or

AMERICAN CEMENT GLUE!

Price 25 Cents per Bottle.
Price 25 Cents per Bottle.

Very Liberal Reduction to Wholesale Buyers.

TERMS CASH.

For sale by all Druggists and Storekeepers generally throughout the country.

JOHNS & CROSLEY,
(Sole Manufacturers),
78 WILLIAM STREET,
Corner of Liberty Street. NEW YORK.

Important to House Owners.

Important to Builders.

Important to Railroad Companies.

Important to Farmers.

To all whom this may concern, and it concerns everybody.

JOHNS & CROSLEY'S

IMPROVED GUTTA PERCHA

CEMENT ROOFING.
The Cheapest and most Durable Roofing in use.

IT IS FIRE AND WATER PROOF.
It can be applied to new and old roofs of all sizes, steep or flat, and to SHINGLE Roofs without removing the shingles.

The Cost is only about one-third that of Tin, and it is Twice as Durable.

This article has been thoroughly tested in New York City and all parts of the United States, Canada, West Indies and Central and South America, on buildings of all kinds, such as Factories, Foundries, Churches, Railroad Depots, Caves, and on Public Buildings generally Government Buildings, &c., by the principal Builders, Architects and others, during the past four years, and has proved to be the CHEAPEST and MOST DURABLE ROOFING in use; it is in every respect A FIRE, WATER, WEATHER and TIME PROOF covering for ROOFS OF ALL KINDS.

This is the ONLY material manufactured in the United States which combines the very desirable proportion of Elasticity and Durability, which are universally acknowledged to be possessed by GUTTA PERCHA AND INDIA RUBBER.

No Heat is required in making Application:

The expense of applying it is trifling, as an ordinary Roof can be covered and finished the same day.

IT CAN BE APPLIED BY ANY ONE; and when finished forms a perfectly Firm Pavement, with an elastic body, which cannot be injured by Heat, Cold or Stamps, shrinking or Roof Rot, nor any external action whatever.

Liquid Gutta Percha Cement, For Coating Metals of all kinds when exposed to the Action of the Weather, and

For Preserving and Repairing Metal Roofs of all kinds.

This is the ONLY COMPOSITION KNOWN which will successfully resist extreme changes of all kinds, for any length of time, when applied to metals, to which it adheres firmly, forming a body equal to three coats of ordinary paint, costs much less, and will LAST THREE TIMES AS LONG; and from its elasticity is not injured by the contraction and expansion of TIN and other METAL ROOFS, consequent upon sudden changes of the weather.

It will not CRACK in COLD or RUN in WARM WEATHER, and will not WASH OFF.

LEAKY TIN and OTHER METAL ROOFS can be readily repaired with GUTTA PERCHA CEMENT, and prevented from further corrosion and leaking, THEREBY ENSURING A PERFECTLY WATER TIGHT ROOF FOR MANY YEARS.

This Cement is peculiarly adapted for the preservation of IRON RAILINGS, STOVES, RANGES, SAFES, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c., also for general manufacturers use.

GUTTA PERCHA CEMENT

For preserving and repairing TIN and other METAL ROOFS of every description, from its great elasticity, is not injured by the contraction and expansion of Metals, AND WILL NOT CRACK IN COLD OR RUN IN WARM WEATHER.

These materials are ADAPTED TO ALL CLIMATES, and we are prepared to supply orders from any part of the country, at short notice, for GUTTA PERCHA ROOFING in rolls, ready prepared for use, and GUTTA PERCHA CEMENT in barrels, with full printed directions for application.

AGENTS WANTED.

We will make liberal and satisfactory arrangements.

ments with responsible parties who would like to establish themselves in a lucrative and permanent business.

OUR TERMS ARE CASH.

We can give abundant proof of all we claim in favor of our improved Roofing Materials, having applied them to several thousand roofs in New York City and vicinity.

JOHNS & CROSLEY,

Sole Manufacturers,
Wholesale Warehouse, 78 William Street,
Corner of Liberty Street, NEW YORK.

Full descriptive Circulars and Prices will be furnished in application.

Oct. 16, 1861—ly.

NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that we will rigidly enforce the law against all persons who trespass on our lands by passing through the same, leaving down our fences, pillaging our crops and fruit, cutting trees or hunting and fishing on our farms.

R. GILLISPIE,
EMILY SCARCE,
THOS. S. PAGE.

Franklin County, August 12, 1860.

THE GREAT FIRE AT TROY, N. Y.

The Phoenix of Hartford.

[Extracts from letters from S. L. Leems, Esq., President of the Phoenix Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn., to R. H. & H. M. Magill, General Agents, relative to the late fire at Hartford.]

PHOENIX INSURANCE COMPANY,

Hartford, Conn., May 12, 1862.

"A big fire at Troy—we are in how much we don't know. May be \$20,000; but whatever it is, it will be paid as fast as adjusted, and no crying. Secretary Kellogg went up there this morning. Mr. Wallace (Adjuster) will meet him there to-morrow. They will make short work of it. The fire swept off about fifty acres of buildings—a sad calamity to Troy, but one no human forecast could have prevented. It is the first emergency we ever had, and such an one as gives more character to a company than a hundred \$5,000 risks."

HARTFORD, May 13, 1862.

"Our losses may reach \$15,000 or \$20,000, but whatever they are, they will all be paid before Saturday night if they can be adjusted. It is such fires that try the backbone of companies, and if they can stand up under the heavy load, it will give them great credit.

S. L. LOOMIS, President."

II. WINGATE, Agent,

June 4, 1862. Frankfort, Ky.

COMMITTED TO JAIL.

WAS committed to the jail of Anderson County, on the 13th inst., as a runaway slave, a NEGRO MAN, who calls himself Joe. Owsley, and says that he belongs to the heirs of Samuel Owsley, deceased, of Lincoln County, Ky. Said negro man is about 36 or 37 years of age; 5 feet 10" or 11 inches high; black complexion, with whiskers; slender make, and will weigh about one hundred and sixty pounds. Said negro says that he has been hired to Charles Marshall, of Henry County, Ky. He was arrested in Anderson County, Ky., and the owner of said slave is hereby notified to come forward, prove his right to said nay, pay the fees and expenses, and take him away.

WILLIAM SUTTON, J. A. C. Lawrenceburg, Sept. 25-4.

NEW REMEDIES FOR

SUPERMATOR HGEA.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA, A. BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION established by special endorsement, for the relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Chronic Diseases, and especially for the cure of diseases of the Sexual Organs.

MEDICAL ADVISE given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon.

VALUABLE REPORTS on Spermatorrhœa, and other diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the NEW REMEDIES employed in the Dispensary, sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON,
Howard Association, No. 2, S. Ninth St.,
July 25, 1861—ly. Philadelphia, Pa.

GEO. F. WORTHINGTON,
Agent for Military Claims,
Corner of F and Thirteenth Streets,
WASHINGTON CITY,

HAVING been engaged for a number of years in the Settlement of such Claims as of the Government Offices, (from which he has withdrawn,) offers to attend to Claims of any kind that may be entrusted him, such as those for Penitentiary, Bounty, Arrears of Pay, Subsistence, and particularly for HORSES, and other Property lost or destroyed in the U. S. Service, including cases of Imprisonment.

N. B.—The most prompt and faithful attention paid to Business.

TESTIMONIAL.

We are well acquainted with Mr. Worthington, and cheerfully testify that we know no Agent in Washington on whom claimants can more confidently rely than on him, to conduct their business with integrity, capacity, and zeal."

Signed by HENRY J. MC PHERSON,
Asst. Solicitor of U. S. Court of Claims,
REV. SMITH PYNE, D. D.,
Hon. CHAS. B. CALVERT,
House of Representatives,
COL. W. B. RANDOLPH,
Chief Clerk U. S. Treasurer's Office,
March 10, 1862—ly.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$250 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
Executive Department,

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me

that L. F. GILL murdered his wife on the 4th day of April, 1862, in the county of Casey, and hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS for the apprehension and delivery of the said L. F. Gill to the jailer of Casey county within one year from the date hereof:

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I

have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed.

Now, therefore, I, BERIAH MAGOFFIN, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said Robert R. Harrison, and his delivery to the Jailer of Warren county, within one year from the date hereof:

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I

have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed.

Done at Frankfort this 28th day of May, A. D. 1862, and in the 70th year of the Commonwealth.

B. MAGOFFIN.

By the Governor:

NAT. GAITHER, Secretary of State.

By Jas. W. TATE, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.

Robert R. Harrison is about 5 feet 10 inches high; heavy set; hair, dark sandy; age, between 25 and 30 years; a scar on one cheek bone; speaks distinctly and slowly; rather round-shouldered, and a stout healthy-looking man.

May 30, 1862—w&tw3m.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$250 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,

Executive Department,

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me

that JAMES MOORE, who killed and murdered Columbus Perkins, on the 1st day of March, 1862, in the county of Simpson, has made his escape and is now going at large:

Now, therefore, I, BERIAH MAGOFFIN, Governor of the State of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said James Moore, and his delivery to the Jailer of Simpson county within one year from the date hereof:

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I

have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed.

Done at Frankfort this 29th day of April, A. D. 1862, and in the 70th year of the Commonwealth.

B. MAGOFFIN.

By the Governor:

NAT. GAITHER, Jr., Secretary of State.

By Jas. W. TATE, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.

James Moore is 35 years old; 5 feet 10 inches high; weighs 150 pounds; very red complexion; black hair; cross eyed, and rather inclined and sprightly.

[April 30, 1862—3m.]

LEON LAMM,

Baltimore,